THE FARMER & GARDENER

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1838.

We were invited a few days since to witness the weighing of three fine Durhams, a part of Mr. Geo. Beltzhoover's herd, and record their weights for the information of our readers.

The *first* was a large strawberry roan cow, 4 years old, a full bred Durham, called Hester; she weighed 1,500 lbs.; was purchased by Mr. Beltzhoover of Mr. Seaman of Long Island, N. York, and is an animal of fine form and excellent points.

The *second* was a full bred Durham heifer, one year old the day on which she was weighed; she is a mottled red and white, possessing in an eminent degree, all those points for which her race is so distinguished, and weighed 900 lbs.; her sire is Montezuma, her dam a full bred Durham cow, both imported by Rezin D. Shepherd, Esq.

The *third* was a heifer calf, white and red pied, 8 months 17 days old, one of the most beautiful animals we ever beheld; she weighed 450 lbs.—her sire is *Hamlet*, a full bred Durham owned by Mr. Beltzhoover, and raised by Mr. Seaman, of Long Island, N. Y., out of Favorite, a full bred Durham, also imported by Rezin D. Shepherd, esq. For this heifer Mr. B. has refused $300.

There was a very large number of persons present at the weighing of these remarkable beasts, among whom there was but one feeling—that of admiration,—and we think that no one who may see them, will hesitate a moment in arriving at the opinion of their being a great acquisition to our country, as affording a most eligible cross for the improvement of our native breeds.

We think it a most happy circumstance for our enterprising townsman, Mr. Beltzhoover, that he has been enabled to avail himself of the services of Mr. John Hussey, who is one of the best *cowherds* in the country, as is attested by the admirable keep of the herd intrusted to his charge. To competency and skill he adds a *passion* for *cattle*, which at once renders his labors a source of pleasure and delight, and gives a guarant thaty every thing which kindness and intelligence can effect will be done for them.

MARYLAND AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO AGRICULTURE.

We regret to learn that the bill reported by Mr. Roberts, of Queen Anne's county, in the legislature of Maryland, for the encouragement of agriculture, generally, as well as the bill reported by the Committee on Agriculture, for the encouragement of the silk culture, have both been rejected in the House of Delegates. The first bill authorized contributions from the state treasury to such counties as might form agricultural societies, with a view of contributing towards such funds as might be made by the individual subscription of their members, to be disposed of as premiums, while the last provided bounties to be given to the growers of the *Morus Multicaulis*, and to those who raised and reeled silks. The objects of both these bills we hold as being of the very first importance to the prosperity of the state, and for the life of us we cannot conceive any good and sufficient reason for their rejection. We have heard it alledged, that the embarrassed condition of the finances of the state was most successfully urged against them; but this we know should not have afforded a justifiable reason for the defeat of measures pregnant with so much prospective good; nor should the amount which would have been required to meet the expenditures under them, been permitted to weigh a feather in the scale of benefits, they were calculated to have conferred upon the agricultural interests of the state.

We are among those who look upon every dollar expended for objects of internal improvement, or for the melioriation and advancement of the agriculture of a state, as so much invested with a positive certainty of its being returned with compound interest. The statesman, whose vote for canals, rail-roads, or any other medium for facilitating travel or transportation, is influenced by the dividend likely to enure to the state, in our opinion, acts upon principles which have no affinity with those enlarged and comprehensive views which should obtain, and by which he should be governed in his course of legislation. What is the loss to the treasury, even though the investment brings but a small, or no annual return of interest, compared with that great sum of benefits which always flow to the community from such improvements? We maintain that such considerations should never be taken into the calculation at all, and that, whether one per cent. or six be realized, the state is more than compensated by the increased sources of wealth that are thus opened to her people.

It was remarked to De Witt Clinton, by a cautious politician, that his projection and advocacy of the New York canals, would destroy his popularity, and ruin the state; and what was his answer? I am aware that *politicians* may seize hold of the sums already appropriated for the construction of those works, and those which may be necessary to complete them, to injure me with the people; but sir, no statesman who has a mind sufficiently comprehensive to foresee and understand the benefits to result from them, will dare to condemn me; for those benefits are as plain to my sight as the light of the noon-day's sun. And with respect to any *ruin* to the state likely to grow out of them, let me assure you, that no one whose mind is not stultified by the grossest ignorance, could entertain such a thought. Ruin to the state! Is the opening to our metropolis, the countless treasures of the west—is the increasing the value of our property, landed, personal and mixed, a hundred fold, calculated to visit us with ruin? Let our public works be once completed, and you will see the forests fall before the axe of the woodman, and villages, towns and cities, spring up as if by magic. Lands, which are now wholly unavailable, will receive an appreciation of value not now dreamt of. Are these the sources of ruin which you would foretel? If they be, then you are a prophet. My popularity may be undermined for a few years; it may be sacrificed; but I look to posterity for my reward. Nay, though the course I now pursue may consign me to private life, I know the people too well to harbor the thought that they can be made to ostracise me. I am confident that I shall live to see that wholesome reaction prevailing in the public mind, that will do me justice. And sure enough he did live, not only to realize what his prophetic mind foretold, but to see those very villages, towns and cities, rearing their heads along the line of the canals, and to behold a rise in the value of property which cast

a blush of shame on the minds of those who had decried the blessings which his far seeing judgment had promised.

Before we close this article, we must be permitted to remark, that we look upon the defeat of those bills as being among the most unfortunate incidents of the present session of our legislature. The *first* was calculated by its influence to ensure the organization of agricultural societies, in every county in the state, and to have incited a spirit which would not have failed to exercise the happiest effects upon the interests of general husbandry; while the operation of the *second*, was calculated to promote a feeling in behalf of a culture, which requires nothing but the fostering hand of government to make it one of the most profitable branches of industry known to our state. The argument which we understand was used against the adoption of the policy of bounties, was, that it would tend to excite undue attention to some one product, to the injury of all others, and we must be indulged in the remark, that we look upon it as being unsound as in theory as it is without the shadow of experience to sustain it. All experience of every nation of the earth, go to contradict the position, and to affirm its converse as the true theory. It is true, that men of sagacity and enterprise will pursue that calling which promises to be most fruitful of pecuniary benefits; but, in a country like ours, of mixed husbandry, it is not to be presumed for a moment, that the effect of limited bounties could operate to make men neglect all other products for that one which might chance to be the object of a state bounty, because the production of any particular product of the soil, is always regulated by *demand*, and the certainty of profitable reward; both of which incitements would cease long before an evil, so serious as the apprehended one, could possibly occur.

There is another point of view in which we look upon the rejection of the bill granting bounties to silk growers as unfortunate. It will retard for a time, if it does not repress, that generous spirit of enterprise that has seized upon our agriculturists. It will postpone to a more distant day that advancement in this branch of husbandry, which we had so fondly looked forward to. Had the legislature done as we conceive the observance of an enlightened policy would have dictated, we have no hesitation in saying, that in ten years, as many millions of dollars would have been added to the surplus products of Maryland; for her soil and climate are both most happily adapted to the silk culture, and nothing is wanting but that moral influence which *bounties* would have exerted to give an impetus to the business that would have placed it beyond the reach of casualty.

The State is now so deeply interested in our Internal Improvements, that it would be worse than suicide to its best interests—to its lasting prosperity—to withdraw its fostering care, and such being the case, it is surely the part of wisdom to urge her citizens to the adoption of a branch of industry, which promises so much individual wealth and public good, as does the silk culture; for should the worst come, which we do not anticipate, and the people be called upon to bear the burthen of the interest of the state debt, they would then be in a condition to meet this new demand upon their resources without feeling it as an onerous exaction. If examples were wanting to illustrate the good effects arising from bounties, our legislature have them in the wisdom,—in the salutary influence—of those adopted by Maine and Massachusetts, whose blessings are so manifest as to have silenced all opposition. Is proof wanted? If it be, it is to be found in the *unanimous* vote lately given on the bill recently passed by the latter state.

The Morus Multicaulis.—The editor of this paper has several thousand of these trees that he would sell at a low price. They have all the wood they made attached to them; but owing to the lateness of their being planted, are of small size.

As to the capacity of this species of the Mulberry to withstand the winters of New Jersey, and the states south of it, he has no doubt. The experience of the last two years convince him that in *this State*, at least, no *ripened* wood will suffer from the frosts of the most *trying* winters. That of 1836, was, perhaps, as much so as any we have had for many years, being distinguished for its alternations of intense cold succeeded by thawing. During that whole winter his trees were uncovered and unheeded, on a hill-side, with a northern declension, exposed to every piercing wind from the north and west. As it will be recollected, the weather during a part of that *winter* was cold enough to freeze any thing but woman's love, and yet his Morus Multicaulis came through it and the succeeding one, unscathed and unharmed.

We are gratified to find, after a suspension of some months, that the *New York Farmer* has made its appearance again, and we sincerely hope its patronage will be such as to secure its continuance, as it has always been well conducted, and is eminently calculated to promote the interests of husbandry. Its original matter as well as selections are in good taste, and shew a zeal in behalf of the cause of agriculture which should be cherished and sustained.

THE WHEAT BOUNTY IN MAINE.

It was anticipated by the papers of Maine that the quantity of wheat raised in that state the last year would have entitled the growers to the gross sum of $150,000 in bounties. It appears, however, from the subjoined statement, that they amounted only to $76,954 66 cents, and that the quantity of wheat raised on which the bounty was claimed, was 1,282,576 bushels. Though this be much less than was supposed, it affords a very strong argument in favor of the wisdom of the policy, which has thus suddenly developed the capacity of this young and thrifty state to raise its own breadstuffs.

Wheat in Maine—It is stated in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce that the bounty of six cents a bushel granted by the legislature of Maine on wheat grown within that state last year amounted to $76,954 66—consequently there must have been raised 1,282,576 bushels; and it is probable some was raised on which no bounty was paid. The bounty was distributed in the following proportions to the different Counties:

County of York,	$1,521 29
Cumberland,	3,055 06
Lincoln,	3,209 93
Hancock,	1,784 26
Washington,	1,998 76
Kennebec,	14,407 16
Oxford,	10,416 38
Somerset,	17,490 93
Penobscot,	14,706 81
Waldo,	8,364 08
	$76,954 66

[The towns which receive the largest amount are China, which receives $967 42—Farmington, $962 22—Anson, $906 79.

Spring Wheat.—The *Caledonian* states that Mr. Horace Burroughs, of *Kirby*, Vt., raised 40 bushels of Spring wheat on three-fourths of an acre of land.

The editors of the *Yankee Farmer* offer a premium of $30 for the best article on the *grain-worm*; describing its habits and a remedy against its ravages.

Silk—The Genesee (N. Y.) Silk Company have purchased trees of the Chinese morus multicaulis, to the amount of $20,000.

Mulberry Trees.—It appears by letters from France, that the great and increasing demand for the *Morus Multicaulis*, from the United States,

has produced a scarcity in France—the supply having been chiefly drawn hitherto, from that kingdom. The cultivation of the mulberry and the raising of the silkworm seem to be extending in the United States to a degree which promises to make silk one of the most important products of this country.—*Balt. Amer.*

A GOOD MOVE.

We copy with feelings of pleasure the following article from *The Marlborough Gazette*, and commend it to the perusal of every farmer and planter in the country. The measure proposed, is one of vital importance to the cause of agriculture, and we trust it will find favor not only with the citizens of Prince George's county, to whom it is addressed; but that those of every county in the country where no similar institution now exists, will take counsel from his excellent advice, and immediately form one. When we took pen in hand, it was our intention to make a few observations in support of the object of the writer; but we find on reading his article, that he has saved us that trouble, by setting forth the necessity of the plan he proposes with a propriety of thought and language that requires no aid.

From the Marlborough Gazette.

Mr. Wilson:—Sir: Observing frequently of late the lively interest you take in the advocacy, and advancement of all measures which come under your notice, calculated to promote the welfare, and ensure the prosperity of the Agricultural community, amidst which your paper is, I believe, growing into increased circulation, I solicit as a Planter your editorial countenance and aid in the furtherance of an object which can but be promotive of great direct and permanent good to the cultivators of the soil of Prince George's; and indirectly beneficial to all other classes of society, whose prosperity all acknowledge to be identified with theirs; to wit: The establishment of an Agricultural Association under the name of "The Prince George's County Agricultural Society." The day has arrived when all communities of individuals labor to improve their condition by combining mental effort with physical exertion; and when art and sience, developed particularly by the united talent and enterprise of intelligent merchants and ingenious mechanics, are presenting before us, in the various branches of industry in which they have engaged, improvements hitherto unexampled, and exhibiting the sure and happy results of this concentrated action. These results are increasing independence, enlarged sources of comfort, and the conscious possession of the reputation of having become useful to their fellow laborers who shall profit by their inventions.

This spirit of improvement though for a while more confined to the merchant and mechanic, we congratulate ourselves is beginning to pervade "the bone and sinew" of our people, the tillers of the soil in different sections of the Union, and is evidencing itself in the association of Farmers and Planters for the purpose of collecting information in regard both to the scientific and practical departments of husbandry, and the attainment of the better descriptions of farm stock and utensils. The great State of New York has led the way in this field of agricultural improvement, and success which has attended her progress is manifest to every one who reads the statements of the increased productions of her land, and the economy with which they are applied to the maintenance of animal life, and the enlargement of animal labor, made though her valuable agricultural periodicals. —The Land-holders of Maryland in years past, stimulated by the novelty and efficiency of the American Farmer, and animated by the zeal and talent of its able conductor, for a period too directed their attention to these important matters; but they have long since lagged behind and suffered them to remain neglected.

The reason of this supineness it is needless to search out; certainly it is not that there is less room for improvement now than then; certainly not that those who are now engaged in the occupation of husbandry have less taste for its pleasures, or less desire after its game than their predecessors. Without then further inquiry as to the cause of our inactivity, let the Planters of Prince George's in view of the maxim "That it is never too late to seek or return to the path of duty," resolve themselves into an Agricultural Society, and impelled by the example of their brethren in their great sister State to which I have alluded, and by the dawn of a like intention, in some of the Counties of our own State, zealously commence to found such an Association, and press on to reap the enjoyment of the high advantages of a better digested system of cultivation, a more enriched soil, a more improved breed of stock of every description, and the introduction of time and labor-saving machines to the diminution of manual operations. The success which has for the most part crowned the individual labors of the citizens of our County strongly urge them to associated effort.

The industry of the many who have devoted themselves more exclusively to productions of the soil, has been duly rewarded; and the few who have sought to mingle recreation with rural pursuits by cultivating a taste for the Blood Horse, have added to the value of their Studs, and Prince George's can boast herself of much Racing renown won by the liberality and sportsman-like spirit of the breeders of the far-famed "Atalanta," —of the much reputed "Charles Magic," and her distinguished name-sake "Prince George," and claims those "good ones" as the offspring of her soil. May she not soon by the instrumentality of this Society (the establishment of which I would suggest, and now leave to others more competent to advocate its claims than he who proposes it,) unite the means of Art to the resources for Agricultural improvement with which Nature has so abundantly endowed her—and depending less upon the intelligence, and manly enterprise of her sons, than upon the fertility of her soil, build up a reputation and renown for pre-eminence in the quality and quantity of her productions, unrivalled excellence in their cultivation—and for the most desirable breeds of every variety of live Stock.

A PLANTER.

Spring wheat may be sown up to the 20th of April.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

BADEN CORN.

I apprehend, Mr. Editor, that this hobby has now been ridden far enough—There is reason, we are told, in all things; even in roasting eggs. In England the rabbit-fanciers, consulting the taste of the times, and seeing that the value and the beauty of that timid and prolific creature is measured by the *length of its ears*; choosing their stock-rabbits with exclusive reference to *that object*, have at last *made a breed* whose ears reach over their heads to the ground. The tails we know have been bred *off* of dogs altogether, whilst in some of the Barbary states, attention has been exclusively given to the *enlargement of the tails of sheep*; until that member, esteemed, there, a *tit bit* among epicures, sometimes weighs more than the two fore quarters; and even sexual access to the female is rendered impossible, without manual intervention. Now there can be no doubt, that those who breed sheep chiefly with a view to *mutton*, would do well to give to their flocks a *sprinkling* (say an eighth) of the blood of the Tunisian-mountain-broad-tailed sheep; for, as my friend Col. T. well knows, a good broad fat tail is the natural appendage and mark of a *fine saddle*; but what would soon come to be the condition of his flock, were the breeder for a long series of years, in selecting his stock sheep, to look at and care for no quality but the *size of the tail*? so in the selection of seed corn, or seed tobacco, or any other seed—If we have regard exclusively and for a long succession of time to *one* particular object, we may undoubtedly cultivate *that* into a degree of excess, running at last into a state of monstrosity; and sacrificing to it, other properties, equally indispensible to the value of the subject in hand, such as (in the case of tobacco, corn, wheat, &c.) its colour, weight, early maturity, &c. Last summer, I made a very short visit to a very old friend—old as times go, for it was a friendship uninterrupted for thirty years; and as we rode through his magnificent field of Baden corn, higher than you could reach with your whip; he told me he meant to "*breed back again.*" He is a near neighbor of Mr. Baden, and had followed his example, selecting his seed corn from stalks having the greatest number of ears, until the ears had become in too many cases spindling—mere nubbins—"I will breed back," said he, "to stalks with not more than *two good ears.*"

He thought, and I have no doubt, his corn had degenerated under the system of exclusive cultivation of the *number of ears* merely, without reference to their size and to early ripening and flintiness and weight of grain—in other words to the quantity of nutriment and of material for manure, to be gathered by a given quantity of labour, from a given measure of land! for these I take to be the true tests.

Major Mercer, on his beautiful estate, Cedar Park, on West River, (the favored and garden region of the U. S. for aspect, richness, and luxuries *of the water and the land,*) though a planter of the so called Baden corn, as a large proportion of Maryland planters have been for years, has not lost sight of other essential properties in that king of grain-bearing plants. With the aid of one of the most energetic and sensible managers in any country, Mr. Crawford, he has improved upon the

Baden corn, by selecting for planting ears of the heaviest and most flinty grain. By the bye, the system of selecting from stalks (as we call them) having the greatest number of ears, is an old story. You may find it fully discussed in the early volumes of the American Farmer, and as far as I remember, the system as a system, was first promulgated by Mr. Cooper of New Jersey, and by Mr. Cook, (see vol. 8,) although the principle is self-evident and well known, as that "like produces like." Pigeons we know may be "bred to a feather," and if we may believe, as we must, finding it where we do, the story of Laban, and that sly rogue Jacob his son-in-law, even the imagination of animals may be employed to ring-streak and spot them at pleasure.

I remember when a boy, that my father cultivated the yellow gourd seed corn, and at husking or shelling time, caused ears with the greatest number of *rows* to be selected for seed, until they were brought in some cases to have *forty rows!* I believe the gourd seed family to be the most productive in *quantity* of grain, but am not informed as to its *weight* as compared with a like measure of other corn. My impression is, that bushel for bushel, Major Mercer's corn would considerably overgo it. The gourd seed has, I believe, a *large cob*, and, what some say of the Baden corn, is *too late in ripening*. I know that my father, (let me never use his name but with reverence for his practical virtues and good sense,) who was always a corn-seller, in giving a barrel measure "in the ear" of his yellow gourd seed, was always paid for six bushels of grain. Those who doubted were welcome to test it. He contended that a *large cob*, was no objection in itself, provided the *grain was long in proportion*, since it must take more grain of any given length to go round a large, than a small circumference.

The truth is, Mr. Editor, in my humble judgment, that in this, as in other cases, we should keep our eye, not alone on number of ears, or size of animals—there are *various* circumstances to be considered. We must look at the objects we have in view, and the adaptation of our means to our ends—we must study the habitudes of the plant, and the properties of the animal; and see how far they are adapted to our climate, and the food which is the spontaneous growth of our particular soil; or that which it *willingly* and in conformity with its nature, yields under artificial helps and appliances. We must in a word *study and follow nature!* She will not be *forced*, and if you attempt it, you will soon find that what you would compel her to nurse, against her will and ordinances, will soon either change its nature and accommodate itself to her fixed and irresistible laws, or—it *will perish*, as the best things do, when subjected to ill concocted and unnatural experiments. Thus you cannot preserve in its excellence the white wheat of Talbot county, on the limestone lands of Washington—a few years will change its very nature and colour—so with the Havana and the various kinds of tobacco, and so with the different families of Indian corn—transplanted to different soils and climates, they must alter their nature and adapt themselves to their new situations, or they will degenerate and perish if they cannot.

Nothing is so common, not to say stale, as the charge against agriculturists, of *intractability*,—obstinacy in adhering to old things and old customs—is the charge well founded? are they not on the contrary too apt to mount new hobbies? Is it not probable, that by this time nature has indicated in our various states and latitudes, the plants and animals adapted to them, and may it not be concluded that without introducing others, altogether new and different in their natures and properties, the better plan is, to take what is already acclimated with us as the *basis* for improvement, and making a nice discrimination of the qualities that go to make up excellence and value in what we have, sedulously cultivate these *several* particular qualities for the best average result, without running away upon any *one* of them—for instance, the *number* of ears! though these may happen to grow on stalks 20 feet high, yet a great proportion may be nubbins, and so late in ripening, as to be caught by the frost.

For *corn*, let the planter ask himself what are *the desiderata*, under his particular circumstances: in Maryland, for instance, where we have a middling latitude, a *but* middling soil, slave labour, a not very minute and careful cultivation, with danger of early frost, and is not the answer early maturity, weight of grain, and *few* ears in proportion as a saving labour—large cob, to the extent that you can have with it length of grain, stalk of middling height, that the tops, *if cut*, may be easily reached, and the ears not too much shaded from the sun, the ear growing near the ground to be easily come at, if *pulled* in the field, and winter food for stock? Above all, *the greatest weight of grain, or quantity of nutriment, maturing in time to escape the frost!*

Instead of farmers being obstinate and incredulous, if they would *think* more for themselves, relying less on new theories, and more on their own reason and *observation*, they would reap more fruit from their labour, and do more good to society. Any how, such are my crude notions this very *snowy* Sunday, day after St. Patrick's day. If my views are erroneous, the liberal reader will excuse them; for I hold that there can be no greater sign of ignorance and bad breeding, than to take offence at any man for an *honest* difference of opinion in religion, politics or agriculture.

J. S. SKINNER.

Baltimore, 18th March, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

Report of the Committee of the Doncaster Agricultural Association, on the advantages of Bones as Manure, founded on returns received in answer to the queries issued by the Committee. London, 1829.

The committtee at their first meeting prepared a list of queries to be submitted to the farmers, with a view of eliciting the necessary information: these were in the following form:

1st. How many years have you used bones?
2d. How many acres have you boned each year?
3d. Were the bones which you used raw, or had they undergone any process of manufacture?
4th. What size were the bones?
5th. What quantity have you put per acre?
6th. On what sort of soil?
7th. At what time of the year, and for what crop?
8th. In what manner applied, drilled or otherwise?
9th. State what mode you prefer?
10th. What effect on the crop?
11th. What effect on the succeeding crops?
12th. What was the price of the bones?
13th. Do you continue to use them?
14th. What other purchased manures have you used?
15th. State the effect of them?
16th. State the effect of them as compared with bones?
17th. State generally any particulars you know on the subject of bones and other manures.

They also laid out into districts the extent of country over which their inquiries were to run, and these districts were allotted among the members of the Committee; each member undertook to send the inquiries, and as far as possible procure returns from the farmers within the district, and was considered at liberty to extend them as much further as he pleased.

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In consequence of the queries sent out, returns were received from about fifty persons, comprising a most valuable body of experimental evidence, and furnishing the facts detailed in the report.

REPORT.

In reporting the result of our inquiries on the subject of Bone Manure, we are desirous simply to condense the several facts, opinions, and suggestions which have been furnished by our correspondents. It will indeed be proper to attempt, from the mass of particulars, to deduce the principles which govern them, as the only mode in which such a mass can be made generally useful; and such deductions we desire to draw from the proofs before us, and not from mere theory or opinion. The very basis of our system of inquiry has been, that experience is the only guide, and theory and opinion unsafe.

The simple question is: are bones useful as a manure, and to what extent? But to answer it, we must first consider it as respects different soils, whether sand or gravel, clay, loams, limestone, peat, or warp. Even these divisions, when about to be acted upon, will be found varying in other particulars, as moisture and quality.

Beyond the various kinds of soils, there are considerations in its use—as to the particular stage of cropping it applies to—grass or arable—in arable, whether on the fallow or the white corn crop, on the seeds or on the last crop, and in all at what period of the year. To all these again we must add the manner of application, whether as raw, or after passing through processes of manufacture—in what quantity—of what size—and whether broad-cast or drilled.

On the clay and loamy soils the returns are not so numerous, but sufficiently so to warrant definite conclusions. These comprise the clay district lying north of Rotherham, and the occasional occurrence of it in this neighbourhood. On the peat which is found in and on the borders of the level of Hatfield chase some interesting returns are made; and it is only upon the warp (which is an alluvial soil almost peculiar to the banks of the Trent and Ouse) that a single return is the

limit. These soils we deem a fair specimen of those usually classed under the same names throughout the kingdom.

It would appear that the use of bones within the district we have alluded to is of very modern introduction, the average of returns would not reach twenty years, and only one alludes to their use beyond the term of forty years. Colonel St. Leger, then residing at Warmsworth, was the first person who is known to have used them, and his introduction was in 1775. Mr. Horncastle's experiment in 1794, which will be subsequently alluded to for the purpose of explaining their ill success, was another of the earlier efforts; the early progress does not seem to have been rapid, from the practice of laying them on almost unbroken and in very large quantities; and it is only within the last fifteen years, when the practice of grinding them was introduced, that they have excited general attention.

The returns received satisfactorily establish the great value of bones as a manure, though "expeiments on manure in this varying climate are not much to be depended upon. The seasons, whether wet or dry, the previous state of the land, and the component parts of it, all tend to make experiments doubtful in their comparative results. Yet, where a course of practice so long established as the use of bones has furnished such an amount of experiments, all doubt may at once be discarded." Our correspondents, with only two exceptions, all concur in stating them to be a highly valuable manure, and on light dry soils superior to farm yard dung and all other manures. In copying the language of one of them with reference to dry sandy soils, we express the opinions repeated in the far greater number. "I consider bone tillage one of the most useful manures which have ever been discovered for the farmer's benefit. The lightness of carriage, its suitableness for the drill, and its general fertilizing properties, render it peculiarly valuable in those parts where distance from towns render it impossible to procure manures of a heavier and more bulky description;" for as stated by another, "the carting of six, eight, or ten loads of manure per acre for one mile only is no trifling expense." "The use of bones diminishes labor at a season of the year too when time is of the first importance, for one wagon load of one hundred and twenty bushels of small drill bones is equal to forty or fifty cart loads of fold manure."

Upon very thin sandy land its value is not to be estimated; it is not only found to benefit the particular crop to which it is applied, but extends through the whole course of crops; and even in the succeeding courses its effects are visible in the improved quality of the land, and the efficiency of a smaller quantity than would at first have ensured a crop. The Hon. J. Simpson states, "that upon much of the highland about Babworth, which is a light sandy soil, the crops under the ordinary farm management were comparatively unproductive; but that since the introduction of bones, after having for several fallows been dressed with sixty or seventy bushels per acre, not only have they become productive, but so much improved in quality as to return an equal crop with a much lighter dressing of manure or bones throughout the next course."

On the dry limestones near Doncaster the same favorable results have been obtained, and no failures, beyond those attributable to peculiarity of season, are noticed. On the Yorkshire wolds it appears that on Sir Francis Wood's estate at Garrowby, "by the frequent recurrence of turnips, the crops dwindled to nothing, and the fallows, though tolerably manured, were covered only with galeopsis tetrahit (common hemp nettle,) spergula arvensis (spurry,) and other weeds, instead of turnip plants. By the use of the very small quantity of twelve to twenty bushels of bone dust in drills, the turnip crops are now rendered excellent, and the following crops very considerably improved." Of the Lincolnshire wolds, the facts collected by Mr. Becket Denison of Doncaster are equally striking, embodying the experience of fifteen or sixteen extensive farmers. "Before bones were generally used with turnip seed, many thousand acres were annually sown for that crop without any manure whatever; from the impossibility of getting fold manure for more than one-third or fourth of their fallows. The turnips upon such unmanured land were consequently very indifferent, and the benefit of sheep feeding upon their tops (for bottoms they had seldom any,) was very trifling. Since the use of bones has become general, the turnip crop has been in many instances tenfold, and in few less than four or fivefold its former bulk. All the succeeding crops of grain and seeds have been amazingly increased; and upon the four or five shift system there is no doubt the land will go on progressively improving, requiring a less quantity of bones annually, from its increased fertility and power. These limestone soils are generally near the rock or chalk.

On the light loams the reports are favorable, giving it a preference to the ordinary dressing of farm-yard dung. On the heavy loams and clays the experiments are unfavorable. It is laid down as a necessary qualification in a soil for bones that it should be dry, and only one exception appears in the whole of the returns. Mr. Marsden, upon what he describes a wet sand soil, with an irony colored subsoil, drilled two quarters per acre, and had an excellent crop, where manure had been previously tried without effect. But these experiments being made in the year 1826 and 1827, which were unusually dry, may serve to explain the fact, and preserve the common principle unaffected. We are upon this principle authorised to infer, the clay soils are in general too moist to receive any considerable benefit from bone tillage.

Upon peat soils, observing the principle that they must be previously laid dry, the advantages of bone manure are reported to be very striking. From fifteen to twenty bushels of dust per acre, drilled, have been found to surpass very far the ordinary dressing of farm yard dung, and even lime and pigeons' dung.

Two reports on this head, which are unfavorable, are explained by the fact of the peat being moist and not sufficiently dried.

The single report upon warped land which we before alluded to is decidedly favorable, but this was not upon river warped land, but warped by trenching.

Upon gravels little is said, and that little contradictory in the letter, although reconcilable in principle. A gravelly soil may embrace every variety of texture and quality, from the light dry sand to the water-logged yellow clay; preserving in each the necessary admixture of stone and grit. Upon the light dry gravel, one report is favorable, though in another a strong opinion is hazarded against even dry gravels. But the report on wet gravel is decidedly unfavorable, according in this with the general principle.

To the general testimony to the excellency of this manure, we may add the following particular facts of its durability. "On a field, part of which was boned fifty years ago, the crops were on that part visibly better for fifteen or sixteen succeeding years than the remaining part, although the land was all of the same quality; and part not boned was manured with farm-yard dung. In another case, "about three acres of light sandy land were boned with one hundred and fifty bushels per acre by mistake, and although it was as far back as the year 1814, the land has never forgotten it, but is nearly half as good again as the other part, farmed precisely in the same way with the exception of the one dressing of bones."

It is noted as the peculiarity of bones, to succeed upon dry soils, and in dry seasons, when common manure loses much of its efficacy. Mr. Birks remarks, "I have noticed the turnips of my neighbors who have used ten loads of one year old fold manure, have been nearly destroyed by the fly, while mine with bones, and two year old fold manure, and a previous slight top dressing of Knottingley lime, have been but slightly injured. I think a quantity of the egg or grubs which produce the fly, is generated in the one year old fold manure, that the continued sunshine matures them, and for want of rain or cool weather to thin them, they all come into action against the plant. With the use of a small quantity of two year old manure with the bones, a less number of the insects is brought to life. There is also a disease in turnips called fingers and toes, which is occasioned by an insect within the turnips. I am confident my turnips have been less subjected to this disorder than those grown on one year old fold manure. In thin, sandy, and porous soils, and where the subsoil is gravelly, also on the sides of hills, much of the essential part of fold manure and of rape dust and other top dressing is often washed away by rain. If there is a long succession of heavy rain, the loss to such manure is very great. In very hot and dry seasons, the virtues of fold manure are also suddenly evaporated. But on dry land, bone manure in all seasons and under all circumstances is durable." In Mr. William's experiments on a light sand in 1827, he states, "this being a particularly dry season, the only good Swedes was with bone manure, and I never had a better crop. I this year tried an experiment of bones against farm manure for Swedes, and found the bones superior." The general experience is decidedly in favor of a dry season being suitable for bones, although it is seen that in the excessive drought of 1826-7, many failures even with bones are recorded. We have two opinions of a moist season being most favorable to the action of bone manure. Were it not that the parties giving them had used bones, the one eighteen and the other twelve years, we might conclude the opinion had been formed from the results of those extraordinary years; we would, however, infer as the explanation, that the soils

on which they appeared were more than usually dry and liable to drought.

The beneficial effect upon the after crops from bones applied to turnips, is (in conformity with the opinion notoriously current in this neighborhood) stated "to depend mainly upon the turnip crop itself." If that crop is heavy the eating them off by sheep is believed to add more to the fertility of the land than even the bones themselves. In proportion to the number of sheep which can be fed per acre is the benefit to the land. The results on the Duke of Newcastle's estate, may be taken as the experience of every farmer upon the like soils: "whenever a crop of turnips is obtained upon dry sandy or gravelly soils, the succeeding crops of corn and grass seeds are usually abundant, except in very dry seasons; but whenever turnips miss, the subsequent crops of corn and seeds are seldom productive, unless assisted by an additional quantity of manure. It must be obvious, therefore, that any measures which will reduce this crop to a greater certainty is of the highest value."

Concurring with these proofs of the excellency of bones, it is highly gratifying to find proofs of a rapidly extending demand for them. In no one return, in answer to the query in our circular, 'Do you continue to use them? has the answer been in the negative. The impression which is prevalent in our neighbordood, that he is not to be accounted a good farmer who does not use them, is echoed from the wolds of Lincolnshire. In Berwickshire it appears "their use is rapidly increasing, and every person who has made trial of them seems quite satisfied of their utility." * * *

Having now endeavored to give an outline of the results of the use of bone tillage, we must descend into the practical details of the time and manner of its application. To consider first the time of its application, we inquire, on grass land or on arable?

Upon grass the returns are not numerous; those which are received are very favorable, and state the herbage, whether for hay or pasture, to be increased in quality and quantity. Six hundred bushels of small bones were in 1822 spread upon twenty-four acres of grass land in the dairy farm, Clumber Park, consisting of dry sandy and gravelly soil which had been laid down about ten years. It had a very good effect, the cows depastured on it were in better condition, and about twice the quantity of butter was gathered from them than from cows depastured upon land of similar quality, but not boned; and this effect still continues. Mr. Birks observes, "with respect to grass land, the extent of the fertilizing quality of bones is still greater than on arable." Valuers usually estimate the allowance to a quitting tenant with respect to Sheffield bones, by supposing them in tillage land and on meadow ground exhausted in four years; but in grass land depastured they are considered to be exhausted in eight. But if alternate lands of a pasture field were tilled, one with common manure, the other with good bones, the great superiority of the latter would be visible for twenty years.

Upon arable, we have to consider the stage of its introduction into a regular course of management. The whole of our correspondents adopt the application upon the fallow, and thirteen have also used it for the intermediate crops, particularly the last crop in the course. The effect of its application to the interminate crops is not very carefully separated from the effects upon fallow; but we seem authorised, in the absence of any observation to the contrary, to infer, that the effects are good, although from the greater prevalency of the fallow application, this may be considered preferable. If the seeds are manured on the plan before recommended, there will be little need of the bones for the last crop; but if the manure is needed, bones are found to answer the purpose. The effects of rape dust and other manures called artificial will be subsequently stated.

Upon the fallows, the general time of applying them is previously to or at the same time with the turnip seed in May, June, July, and August. For the intermediate crops, the bones will be applied with the seed.

The next point of inquiry is the manner in which they are best used; this embraces as well the method of putting them into the land by drilling or broadcast after they are prepared, as also the best manner of preparation, whether broken large or small, whether raw or after having undergone processes of manufacture, and whether singly or mixed with other manures.—The remaining branch of inquiry will be the quantity.

First, then, as to the drilling or broad-casting, the great weight of evidence is in favor of drilling, although the contrary course is held by some very intelligent farmers. A third mode is acted upon by others, of sowing them broadcast, and gathering them into ridges with a mould-plough. Mr. Workman prefers broadcast for barley, and the Rev. G. Wright and Mr. Weldon prefer broadcast for the white turnips, although in other cases they give the preference to the drill. * * * *

In their preparation a decided preference seems to be given to bones broken small, and the half-inch bones are those most generally used. Mr. Birks states, "If I were to till for early profit, I would use bones powdered as small as sawdust; if I wished to keep my land in good heart, I would use principally half-inch bones, and in breaking these I should prefer some remaining considerably larger." Reasons for this belief are thus stated by Mr. Woodcock: "By using bones of a large size with dust in them, I think I have sufficient of the small particles of the dust to set the turnip crop forward, and sufficient of the large particle of the bone left to maintain the land in good condition for the last crop."

The quantity, however, is on all hands allowed to depend almost entirely on the size of the bones. It appears that in the earlier stages of their use, before they were commonly ground down, as much as an hundred bushels and upwards were laid on per acre. Now the average of our returns, although we have reason to believe it is much above the general average of the country, amounts to about thirty-nine bushels per acre. * * *

The best judgment we can come to upon the facts before us warrants our conclusion, that an ordinary dressing of bone tillage broken down to the smallest size above dust is twenty-five bushels, and of the half-inch and inch bones forty bushels; that this would be the quantity requisite on land of ordinary quality, and in an ordinary state of cultivation; the poorer or worse cultivated lands requiring a greater quantity, and those in a higher state of cultivation or richer, a less.

Another point with respect to the state of the bones is whether they are preferable in their raw state, or after they have passed through an oil or glue manufactory. It is acknowledged by our correspondents to be a prevalent opinion among intelligent farmers, that manufactured bones are equal in their effects to the raw bones. Mr. Short states an experiment he made in the year 1812: "He boned twenty-four acres at the rate of fifty bushels an acre—on one part he put London bones, having had the oil stewed out of them; and another part was tilled with bones, collected from Nottingham, which were full of marrow; and a third part with horses' bones having much flesh upon them. He could not see any difference in the turnips, they all being a good crop; but the next crop was not so good where the fleshy bones had been laid." He adds it as his firm opinion, "that bones act soonest for being boiled or stewed, as the fibres of the turnips or any other plant take hold of them sooner after the oleaginous part, which impedes their decomposition, is taken from them either by boiling or stewing.

Mr. Broughton however states, that he has found bones in their raw state much superior in point of their duration to the manufactured bones. An observation of Mr. Horncastle's may lead to the explanation of this seeming contradiction. "My opinion is, that bones are not a manure until they have undergone some degree of fermentation, after which they will more readily decompose. It is known that a strong fermentation takes place when boiled by the bone collectors in London. After being in a heap they became extremely offensive; and when they obtain this bad smell, I consider they are in a state to break up for manure. They are also liable to heat when in a great body on board ship; but as I know nothing of chemistry I hope the subject will be considered by those who are more capable. I judge from experiments made by me in the years 1794, 1796, and 1814." As those experiments tend to throw light upon this difficult subject, we subjoin them.

"The first bones which I used (in 1793) were from the dog-kennels; I had them broken at Old Coats mill, and spread them on a fresh ploughed clover lay the same day. On the following day wheat was sown, and the bones and wheat harrowed in together. The quantity was about eighty bushels on one acre; the crop was bad, and I never could observe any good effect from these bones afterwards. This was upon high sand land. In 1796 I sent another wagon load of kennel bones to be broken; they were spread the following day upon a piece of fallow upon Blyth Forest, at the rate of about eighty bushels per acre, and were ploughed in by a very thin furrow on which turnip seed was sown: there was a full plant, but the turnips were small, and did not appear to derive much advantage from the bones, neither did the succeeding crops. I shall here observe, that after these trials of bones for manure I thought they were not adapted to sandy soils; but afterwards, by observing others use them with great success, I thought that my failure might arise from having used the bones immediately after they were broken, and consequently before any heat from fermentation had taken place. As a further experiment, in 1814, I again sent some bones

from the dog-kennels to be broken, and then laid them on a heap which I covered with earth; they remained in that state about a month, and were then spread with turnips. The land was ridged with a double mould plough, and turnip seed drilled in the ridges. The good effect of these bones was to be seen on every yard on which they were spread, being the largest and best turnips in the field, although the other part was manured from the farm-yard where a considerable quantity of oil cake had been consumed."

With the principle stated by Mr. Horncastle, corresponds the experience of the Rev. C. Cator. He states, in the use of bones, especially of the larger sort, those that appear upon the surface of the summer seeds should be "gathered off, and either broken again or mixed with earth, scrapings of the road, &c. wherein they will undergo another fermentation, and be quite as beneficial as any other bones. I had an extraordinary proof of their efficacy, so collected and mixed with road scrapings, in the same field in which the greater part was heavily manured with good fold yard manure; and though the whole field was a good crop, that with the compost of bones, &c. might be discovered to a single row for their superiority.

The principle thus developed naturally leads us to another of great importance, which has been elicited by the practice of intelligent farmers; and, like all principles developed by practice, the most certain and satisfactory, from its having proceeded from no theory previously formed. It is the accurate observation of facts which leads to every practical improvement, and a classification of facts proves the one principle which pervades them.—This principle is the superiority of a compost of bones and manure, or other substances, over bones used singly. The effects of such a compost are stated by thirteen of our correspondents, who present them as their own individual conclusions, and a course into which they have individually been led by experience, without having had as far as appears any communication with each other: such a coincidence is too regular and marked to allow us to attribute it to any accidental circumstance, and the force of the concurrent testimony is so great as to leave no reasonable place for doubt. * * *

It may be matter of inquiry and deduction from the statements previously made, to trace the benefit arising from compost to its source. Mr. Birks states from his own observation, that on mixing the ashes from house fires with the bone compost, great heat is occasioned: this heat may be supposed to be the heat of fermentation, and more especially as from Mr. Micklethwait's, Mr. Cator's, and the several other statements, it is apparent that the mixing bones with soil or other manure rapidly promotes fermentation. If this be the case upon the principle before alluded to, the bones are by fermentation much sooner serviceable, and the other substances mixed with the bones may equally be benefitted by it.

Another principle of great value is stated by Mr. R. Littlewood: "If it be true that the component parts of the earth are adapted for the growth of particular kinds of vegetables and grain, what can be so fit and proper to bring those parts into action as a mixed tillage? And it is also quite clear, that the system of cultivating tillage land must be often changed in the cropping, in the grass, and in the manure also." In this principle of the propriety of changing manures, ten others fully agree, and this opinion fully strengthens the former one of the superiority of bone compost.

After having thus gone through the detail, it may be well to subjoin a brief summary of deductions we draw from them, as an assistance in their practical application. It appears then,

On dry sands, limestone, chalk, light loams, and peat, bones are a very highly valuable manure.

They may be laid on grass with great good effect.

On arable lands they may be laid on fallow for turnips, or used for any of the subsequent crops.

That the best method of using them when broadcast, is previously to mix them up with earth, dung, or other manure, and let them lie to ferment.

That if used alone, they may either be drilled with the seed or sown broadcast.

That bones which have undergone the process of fermentation, are decidedly superior to those which have not done so.

That the quantity should be about twenty-five bushels of dust, or forty bushels of large, increasing the quantity if the land be impoverished.

That upon clays and heavy loams, it does not yet appear that bones will answer.

With respect to price, it is not important to note any particulars beyond the calculation of the expense of a dressing of bones compared with farm-yard dung. Twenty-five bushels of dust at the present price of 2s. would amount to £2 10s. Forty bushels of large bones at 1s. 10d. would amount to £3 13s. 4d., and these are shown to be equal to an ordinary dressing of eight or ten loads of fold manure, which at 10s. would amount to 4 or £5. But the most material saving will be in the carriage, and in the difference of expense between drilling bones with the seed and dressing the land over with dung in the usual manner. A still greater advantage accrues from their use in the saving of time, which may enable a farmer to put in the turnip seed sooner than where there is so much carting to perform.

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	7 00	8 50
CORN, yellow	bushel	70	72
White	"	75	76
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	10	12
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	12¼
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	—	—
FEATHERS,	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	dull.
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	9 50	10 50
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 87	8 00
" " wagon price,	"	7 50	7 75
City Mills, super	"	7 80	8 00
" extra	"	8 25	8 37
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	6 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19 00	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 00	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	6 00	6 25
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	—	7 50
Slaughtered,	"	6 25	7 00
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	37	—
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	5 50	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	scarce
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	85	90
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 65	1 70
Red, best	"	1 55	1 60
Maryland inferior	"	1 40	1 50
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (scarce)	gallon.	33	—
" in hhds. (scarce)	"	34	—
" wagon price, (scarce)	"	bbls	30
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this all, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	13¼
Shoulders, do	"	11	—
Middlings, do	"	11	—
Assorted, country,	"	10	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 68	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	1 62
EGGS,	dozen.	12½	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 00	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	8 75	11 00
No. 3,	"	5 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1¼a1¼
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg.	1½
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	1¼a1½
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	1¼a1½
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	1
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	1¼a1½
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,	1
Salisbury, 1 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	1
Cumberland,	par	Do. Charlestown,	1
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1¼a1½
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	3
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks, ½p.c.		Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
Philadelphia,	par	New York City,	par
Chambersburg,	½	New York State,	3a4
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	3a3¼
Pittsburg,	2½	Connecticut,	3a3¼
York,	½	New Hampshire,	3a3¼
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	2	Maine,	3a3¼
Delaware [under $5]	4	Rhode Island,	3a3¼
Do. [over 5]	1½	North Carolina,	5
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	6a7
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	do
		New Orleans	12

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK,

At the Old Nortorn Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., New York.

NUMEROUS applications having been made to purchase this stock, the proprietor has concluded, that in order to afford a fair oppertunity to those who have already made enquires, and others desirous of obtaining the breed to offer the same at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 2d of May next,

on which day will be sold twenty *Improved Durham Short Horns*, Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages. Amongst the former is the famous Bull "*Rover*," which was bred by the Earl of Carlisle, got by Rockingham, dam, (Cherry) by Wonderful, gr. dam by Alfred, &c. &c. Rockingham was by Fairfax, dam (Maria) by young Albion; gr dam, (Layd Sarah) by Pilot; gr gr. dam by Agamemnon. Also, *Alexander, Orion, Splendor* and others. And of and cows and Heifers, *Beauty, Primrose*, own sister to Reformer, *Prize, Lady Bowen, Brilliant*, &c. &c.

Three full blooded Mares and one 3 year old Stud colt, of pure racing breed, viz:—Brown Mare *Falconet*, by Falcon, dam by Catton, (Hindcliff's dam) Hannah by Sorcerr, Amelia, &c.

Bay mare Miss *Andrews*, sister to Caroline, by Catton, dam by Dick Andrews; her dam by Sir Peter; Play or Pay's dam by Herod, &c.

Chestnut Mare *Jessica*, by Velocipede, dam by Sanche; gr. dam Blacklock, and Theodore's dam.

Bay stud colt, *Humphrey Clinker*, by Allen's Humphrey Clinker, dam Miss Andrews, &c.

The well known stud horse Turk and Alfred, whose stock for the two seasons they have stood is unsurpassed.

Likewise about 20 Rams and a few Ewes of the improved New Leicester breed of Sheep. These are chiefly from a Ram belonging to the celebrated breeder Sir Tatton Sykes, for which he paid 300 guineas.

The whole of the above stock were selected form the highest order of blood in England by their present owner, who imported it direct to this country, and can be recommended as worthy the notice and confidence of breeders.

Pedigrees may be had on, or previous to the day of sale, and further information obtained on application to

THOMAS WEDDLE.

East Bloomfield, 1st January, 1838.

N. B.—The terms of payment will be liberal to those who wish. feb. 13.

NEW BALTIMORE SEED STORE.

THE Subscriber having located himself in *Grant street near Pratt, three doors* in the rear of *Dinsmore & Kyle's* Grocery Store, takes this early method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced the GARDEN AND FIELD SEED BUSINESS, and solicits a portion of public patronage. He has on hand and intends *keeping*, at all *times*, a constant and general assortment of the very best FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, a part of the latter, being of the last year's importation, and all the growth of 1837.

Also GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS, of various kinds; a few barrels of ITALIAN Spring WHEAT; BADEN CORN, raised, and carefully selected by Col. Mercer—DUTTON; MANDAN; SIOUX; AND EARLY SUGAR CORN; CLOVER; TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, & HERD'S GRASS SEEDS; BUCKWHEAT; OATS; MILLET, WHITE DUTCH CLOVER; LUCERNE; TREFOIL; SAINFOIN, ENGLISH RYE GRASS, &c. &c.

Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and others, are invited to give him a call, as they can be supplied not only with Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds, but also with PLOUGHS; HARROWS; STRAW CUTTERS; CORN SHELLERS; WHEAT FANS, WHEAT CRADLES, &c. &c., together with all other kinds of useful implements of Husbandry, manufactured and kept constantly for sale by John T. Durding & Co. at their Agricultural Store, also in Grant street. Orders for articles in the above line by mail or otherwise, shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

THOMAS DENNY,

Grant street, 3 doors in the rear of Dinsmore & Kyle's.

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees furnished to order by giving timely notice—double Dahlias and other bulbs roots, together with flower Seed of superior kinds, furnished to order. feb 13

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has for sale 20,000 first-rate trees of the Morus Multicaulis, from 3½ to 8 feet high, now ready for delivery. The prices are, for trees 3½ to 4 feet high, $25 per 100; 4 to 6 feet high, $30 per 100; 6 to 8 feet high, $37 50 per 100; or for all sizes mixed, $30 per 100. Cuttings $40 per 1,000. Orders will be attended to with the greatest care, and the trees forwarded by the first conveyance to persons at a distance who send their orders by mail.

I am also prepared to contract for the supply of any quantity of trees, deliverable either next fall or the ensuing spring, upon the most favorable terms, having made arrangements for the cultivation of a large number the coming season. The trees to be delivered next fall will have *all the side branches on them*, unless specially agreed upon to the contrary; so that persons purchasing them will have the advantage of using them as cuttings for immediate propagation. GIDEON B. SMITH,

mar 20 Baltimore

DAHLIA ROOTS.

The subscriber can furnish any quantity of DAHLIA ROOTS to the number of *one thousand*, recommended to be a choice variety, all of the double kind, and from the well known nursery of Samuel Reevs, Esq'r. near Salem, New Jersey. I can also furnish from the same nursery very superior APPLE TREES for *spring planting*, if orders are given in soon for them. Peach Trees cannot be furnished from the said nursery before next fall. J. S. EASTMAN.

jan30 law3w